THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871. NO. 222.

WASHINGTON.

The House Votes for the Removal of the Duties on Salt, Coal, Tea, and Coffee.

Host of New Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

The Customs Service Reform Bill Explained in the Senate.

Few Forms of Custom House Frauds Enumerated.

The Self-Adjusting Currency Bill Introduced in the House.

The House Adopts a Resolution for Final Adjournment To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN AMUSING EPISODE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—An episode, which caused considerable amusement in the Senate to-day, arose upon the question of reference of the French spoliation claims to the Foreign Relations Committee. ...

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL, SALT, ETC.

...

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

Mr. Fenton called up his Civil Service Reform bill to-day, to correct abuses existing in the New York Custom House, and made some remarks thereon which attracted the general attention of the Senate. ...

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

...

SELF-ADJUSTING CURRENCY BILL.

...

CENSUS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

...

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

All bills and petitions heretofore introduced were taken from the table and referred to the newly-organized committees.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

...

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. STEVENSON—To establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

...

NAVAL BILL.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill for the enlistment of additional seamen in the United States navy.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate took up the House resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday, thereby making it the first business in order to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 3:45, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred:

...

THE COAL DUTY.

...

TEA AND COFFEE.

...

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

...

ADJOURNED.

The house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Little Business Done at Springfield Yesterday.

A San Domingo Annexation Resolution Nipped in the Bud.

Substance of the Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee.

Incapacity Charged Against the Managers of the Prison.

Political Affairs in Arkansas Assume a New Aspect.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABSENTEEISM.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.—Now that the really important bills of the session are getting out of committees, and before the House for its consideration, the evil of absenteeism is becoming a serious one, and may, unless stopped, result in the defeat of measures of consequence. ...

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

...

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

OHIO.

...

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

ARKANSAS.

...

MINNESOTA

Rapid Progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Completion of the Bridge over the Mississippi River at Brainerd.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

WINNIPEG.

Further Troubles in the Red River Country—The Canadian Volunteers Carrying Matters with a High Hand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13.— ...

ILLINOIS.

Governor's Veto—Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

Death at Peoria from an Overdose of Laudanum—Colonization Project—The Peorians in Earnest on the State House Question.

...

Competition Between Steamboat Packet Lines.

...

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Weekly Edition,

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1 Gift	5,000	5,000
5 Gifts	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts	500	10,000
50 Gifts	100	5,000
100 Gifts	50	5,000
500 Gifts	20	10,000
1,500 Gifts	10	15,000
2,177 Gifts		$80,000

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Commencing This Morning,

FINE LACES, LACE SHAWLS, COSTUMES, SACQUES, VELVET CLOAKS, SILK CLOAKS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

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COAL. COAL.

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Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

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MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE LAUNDRY

K OF P.

Knights of Pythias.

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COSTING $150, REDUCED to $75

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BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

COSTING $75, REDUCED to $35

COSTING $60, REDUCED to $25

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Some very cheap lines of Dress Goods on the centre tables.

Bargains in every department at present.

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Have a full stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES Doeskins, and Coatings,

Which they invite the cash and prompt paying trade to examine.

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STORE TO RENT.

The large Warehouse, No. 20 South Water-st., corner of Michigan-av. Apply to J. A. ELY, 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

P. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 42 South Clark-st.

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GET A PAIR OF CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS & SHOES;

FOR Comfort, Elasticity, Durability and Economy, they Excel all Others.

NOT ONE WAS RETURNED.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

HASTINGS & DAKOTA RAILWAY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Minneapolis, until 6 o'clock p. m., of 11th day of April, 1871, for the Grading, Masonry, and Bridging (except the bridge across the Minnesota River at Chaska), on twenty miles of the Hastings & Dakota Railway, ...

A. B. ROGERS, Chief Engineer Hastings & Dakota Railway.

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400,000 FEET

TREES.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES

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110 & 112 State-st.,

Have just received a large lot of those Hamburg Edgings, Snow-Drop Ruffling, Duplex Frilling, Puffing, &c.

Ladies' Underwear in entirely new patterns. Great novelties in Ladies' Suits. Special Bargains in Bishop's and Victoria Lawns. Also opened, some very desirable styles of Printed Cambrics.

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FINANCIAL.

New 7-30 Gold Loan OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

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Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

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TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

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USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

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DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871!

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The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription (payable in advance): [illegible]

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS.

The news from San Domingo contains the statement that Cabral, the President of that Republic, who is at this moment off the throne, has made a military demonstration at some point, which was suppressed by the sailors landed for that purpose from the United States frigate Congress. The intelligence naturally gives rise to an anxious inquiry as to what the vessels of the United States Navy have to do with the suppression of civil wars in other countries. When General Babcock visited San Domingo, a year or so ago, to negotiate with Baez, he carried out with him orders from the President to the naval commanders to treat all opposition to Baez, by his own people, or by Hayti, or other foreign governments, as violence offered to the authority of the United States. Under these circumstances Admiral Poor, with two vessels, entered the harbor of Port au Prince, and notified the President of Hayti to this effect. Considering the fact that the two republics are virtually at war, this was nothing more or less than a declaration of war by the United States against Hayti. Since that time a fleet of United States vessels has been kept in the ports of San Domingo to protect Baez, who, the United States Agent in that country reports, would be hurled from power in twenty-four hours, by his own people, if those vessels were withdrawn. Cabral is the ex-President, who was put out of office by a revolution, and who is seeking to be restored.

In the protocol to the treaty made with Baez, President Grant promises to use his private influence with United States Senators to have the treaty ratified.

Here is a most extraordinary state of affairs. The President of the United States, without authority from Congress, uses the navy to seat a partisan in the executive chair of a foreign government, and to keep him there in spite of the protests of the people of that republic, and has employed that naval force to suppress domestic revolution, and to coerce other foreign governments from insisting on their claims against the republic thus protected. Suppose Mr. Lincoln had notified Juarez that the United States would not permit any hostility against the government of Maximilian, or that Andrew Johnson had notified the Cubans that they should not oppose the government of Spain, and had used the United States Navy to enforce these orders? Suppose Great Britain had notified the United States that it was in treaty with Jeff. Davis for the purchase of the Confederate States, and any violence to the Richmond Government pending that negotiation would be resented as offered to Great Britain? What, under either of these circumstances, would the American people have said? Yet they are parallel cases. The President of the United States has taken advantage of his position to use the navy to keep an usurping adventurer in the executive chair of San Domingo, has paid him $150,000 in gold, and has used him to negotiate the sale of that country to the United States, at a cost which Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, estimates at $40,000,000.

For what purpose are these most extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings taken? What portion of the American people have ever asked for the annexation of the wretched Republic of San Domingo? What do we want with it? Of what use, commercially or politically, will it be to us, except as a degraded colony, costing us many millions of dollars each year to maintain? And then, the undignified proceeding of a President of the United States contracting with a mere adventurer to use his personal influence to induce Senators to ratify the treaty. The entire proceedings by our government in this matter of the annexation of San Domingo have been marked with a violation of dignity and propriety, not to say of law, which is without precedent in our history, and it is time for the Republican party to make a bold protest against any further prosecution of a business which is alienating the party, and becoming offensive to the whole country.

CUSTOM HOUSE INIQUITY.

A most rancid and unwholesome mass of corruption has lately been unearthed by the investigations of the select Congressional Committee into the conduct of the New York Custom House. The testimony which the Retrenchment Committee of 1869 elicited concerning the mode of making appointments, and other bad practices of that office, was duly commented upon at the time of its publication, and has formed ever since an unanswerable argument for a reform of the civil service. The facts drawn out by the recent investigations go more into the details of Custom House stealing, Custom House bribery, Custom House perjury, and general Custom House rottenness, with reference to getting at a thorough remedy for the evil. It seems that the contest for the championship in stealing is between the weighers and the inspectors, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter, of whom there are 245 in service. The weighers have only the opportunity of making light weight, receiving for that favor such bonus as the importer can afford and still gain by the transaction. The bosses of gangs and individual weighers have about equal chances at this sort of traffic. The weigher proper—that is, the boss weigher—has other opportunities to titillate his palms with gold, among which is that of weighing so badly that the importer will employ the city weigher to reweigh packages; then the latter functionary divides with him of the Custom House. One of the weighers, Charles H. Phelps, who is now turned out (for what cause does not appear) testifies to this practice; also that, according to an estimate which he swears to, the government loses $112,500 per year through the employment of a superfluous force.

But the inspectors clearly have the best chance at the stealings. Besides the opportunities for personal collusion with smugglers, which are numerous, they have a regular custom of taking bribes from steamboat companies for allowing their cargoes to be discharged over night, which practice, of itself, greatly facilitates the clandestine removal of goods. This species of bribery is so regular that there is a fixed tariff of rates. George B. Eaton, an inspector now on duty, testified before the committee as follows:

"Q. Do you know about what they pay to each inspector for the discharge of a vessel? A. The Cunard line paid from $10 to $15; [illegible]

[illegible]

This [illegible] is confirmed by A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port, and [illegible] whom George H. Young [illegible] his appointment through the agency of General Butler. Young [illegible]

[illegible]

only instance in which I have [illegible]. During the term [illegible]

And, perhaps, partly because Jayne himself, according to another witness, had a brother on the pay-roll, who was drawing his salary and doing no work.

One of the prettiest features of the business is the remarkable elasticity of the ceremony called the "Custom House oath," which also appears from Young's testimony. The bribery of inspectors by steamboatmen being under discussion, the question was asked:

"Q. Is there a special order against this? A. Yes, sir; there have been two special orders issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Q. Are not inspectors required to take an oath? A. Yes, sir, all of them when they come into the Custom House.

"Q. What is the nature of it? A. For a faithful discharge of duty and not to receive any moneys for purposes of this kind. It is regarded as a Custom House oath.

"Q. Is it regarded as very binding? A. No, sir, it is not regarded as binding. Not any oaths taken in the Custom House, either by merchants or officers of the government, in any respect, are considered as binding.

"By Mr. Stevenson. What you mean to say, when you say it is a Custom House oath, is that it is a mere form? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. That is generally the way in which oaths are regarded by the merchants and the officers of the government? A. Yes, sir."

Other witnesses testified that superfluous clerks and foremen had been quartered on all the weighers, in order to provide places for political workers. Summing up the whole matter, Mr. Young replies to the committee's questions as follows:

"Q. What is the state of the Custom House at the present time? A. I think more thoroughly demoralized than it has been since I have been there.

"Q. Do you think that the manner in which the customs service is now conducted is a benefit or an injury to the Republican party? A. It is the greatest calamity that the Republican party has ever seen."

Mr. A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port, was sworn, relative to the fraudulent and corrupt practices testified to by others, and also interrogated as to the best remedies, according to his opinion. Mr. Cornell did not explain the irregularities mentioned above, of which he should be cognizant, but he was free to confess that the only remedy for the evils existing is an entire reform of the system, based, for its corner-stone, upon the principles heretofore enunciated in this journal for the conduct of the civil service, viz.: appointing only on merit, giving full tenure during good behavior, and discharging only for incompetency or misconduct; in short, managing the Custom House according to the natural rules of business, and removing it from all corrupting connection with politics.

RAILROAD GAUGES.

The problem, How to carry freight more cheaply by rail, is agitating railroad people as greatly as the problem, How to make the railroads charge only a fair profit on the present cost of carrying, is agitating the public at large. The plans and theories for the cheapening of transportation are almost without number; but nearly all of them have reference to the width of track. Not long ago a plan was gravely broached, and supported by a show of statistics, for the building of a colossal railway of twenty feet gauge, which was sure to reduce freights to a mere nothing, so immense would be the loads which it would carry! But the broad gauge theory is now pretty thoroughly exploded, and even the advantages in passenger carrying promised by the gauge technically called "broad," and ranging from five feet and two or three inches to six feet—that of the Erie Road—are now considered insufficient to justify the adoption of that gauge by any independent new road. The tendency is decidedly toward a narrow track for freight business, not more than three feet wide—the ordinary width of combined freight and passenger railroads being four feet eight inches.

The British Association, of Liverpool, has lately procured the thorough investigation of the practicability of cheaper transportation by means of narrower tracks. The report of the committee is favorable. They say:

"The wagons for a line of three feet gauge weigh each one ton, and carry a maximum load of three tons. Supposing that the same number of wagons and trains were run on the narrow gauge as on the broad, it follows that the average [illegible] heavier wagons."

The basis of these statements is not only the careful figuring of engineers, but, to a large extent, the actual experience in Wales and elsewhere, where the narrow gauge has been in successful operation. While the commercial history growing out of the development of the West has shown how largely rails must supersede water transportation in America, it is also equally obvious, to one who takes note of the freight cars—or "wagons," as the English call them—of now-a-days—their enormous weight greatly exceeding that of the burden they are able to carry—that there is need of great modifications of the present system before the best advantages of the railroad system will be gained. The demand for improvement is especially imperative where hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, and millions of tons of coal, are to be annually transported over such distances that their cost is, at present, more than doubled in getting from the producer to the consumer. If England needs the new freight gauge, America needs it far more.

Among the other outrages which a Legislature composed of new and not largely-landed citizens, vulgarly denominated carpet-baggers and scalawags, is threatening to inflict upon the State of Mississippi, is the outrage of being obliged to pay her debts, contrary to her ancient and honorable custom in the days qui ante bellum. The Legislature of that State has lately seriously considered a proposition to resume, on the part of the State, the old indebtedness of $12,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, the repudiation of which, in 1839, brought, especially in Europe, such ignominy on the credit, not only of Mississippi, but of all the American States. The assumption of this debt, with all its enormous accrued interest, would bring the State debt up to over $30,000,000—a sum which would certainly worry the resources of the State severely, if not break down its solvency. The nobility of the proposed action is somewhat weakened by the fact that few or none of the bonds are now in the hands of the original innocent holders, the most of them having been bought up by a joint stock company, or ring, organized for the purpose. To such of the friends of the proposed assumption as are really actuated by a desire to help the State's credit, it may be well to suggest that, considering the transforming process which the State has gone through within the last ten years, they can now help her credit more by inaugurating a just system of laws, and developing public morals and order, than by assuming the debt of the old dishonest days of slavery and chivalry.

St. Louis is excited over a scheme recently hatched, or recently warmed up, at least, for a system of land-locked navigation from St. Louis to Charleston, S. C. The channel which the land-locked navigators are to pursue is to be hewn and scooped out of the bottom lands of the gulf, connecting bayou with bayou, lake with lake, cove with cove, and lagoon with lagoon, all the way from the Mississippi, above New Orleans, to Charleston harbor. To do this (dredge the aforesaid lagoons, bayous, etc., out to navigable depth, and cut a ship canal through Florida), would cost, it is said, but a mere trifle, and the route would be perfectly [illegible] objections could be overcome somehow if only a good large appropriation could be got from the National Treasury for the purpose. The only serious competition which the land-locked system will be likely to have from the east and west carrying trade of the Gulf States, will be from Senator Nye's new Ducktown ramification of the manufactured Southern Pacific Railway, which is to extend from Wilmington, N. C., to San Diego, on the Pacific Ocean, via those well-known commercial emporia, Asheville, N. C., and Ducktown, Tenn.

According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the break in the Republican ranks, and the high tension of feeling growing out of the proceeding against Charles Sumner, did not occur any too soon, in view of its natural bearing upon other important events connected with the San Domingo annexation. This correspondent, after explaining that of the seventy-four Senators composing the body when full, it would require the opposition of only nine Republicans to defeat the ratification of an annexation treaty by the Senate alone, says:

"The plan of the annexationists has heretofore been to lay the treaty before the Senate, convened in special executive session, after the adjournment of Congress, when no adverse influences could be brought to bear from the House, and when the confirmation, they thought, could be secured. [illegible]"

That such a bold and high-handed attempt would be made to coerce the nation into a policy which is generally condemned, would seem hardly credible, except in the light of the last few days' events. But those events have themselves frustrated the plan, or the ratification of the treaty, under any consideration, more than nine of the Republican Senators having already avowed their determination to oppose San Domingo unalterably. But we do not find that the journal which promulgates the above information, received from a source in which it confides, has the nerve or the honesty to condemn such a tyrannical policy.

We publish this morning a communication from Edgar Conkling, Esq., in relation to the necessity of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal to the success of direct trade between the cities on Lake Michigan and Europe. This whole subject has been so long and so thoroughly discussed in these columns that our commercial and business readers doubtless fully understand its merits. There can be no doubt that the opening of our Pacific Railways will add very largely to the export and import trade of the lake region if adequate facilities are offered to accommodate it. The charter of the canal company, we learn, is about to expire, and what is now needed is some movement which, it is hoped, will help its friends to secure a renewal of its charter by the Dominion Parliament, and a grant of lands to assist in its construction. Will not the leading members of the Board of Trade, the Mayor, and as many members as possible of the Common Council, and other leading citizens, meet together and combine their influence to secure, if possible, so desirable a result? The building of this canal would be worth untold millions to our city and the entire Northwest.

The State of Wisconsin is in arms. Congress has passed, in the River and Harbor bill, an appropriation to make a harbor at Duluth, in Minnesota, on Lake Superior. At present the St. Louis River empties into the lake, and its waters run along the Wisconsin shore until they pass a long peninsula which extends from Duluth many miles. Congress has authorized or directed the opening of a channel through this peninsula, thereby letting the water of the St. Louis River into the lake near that place, and leaving Superior City high and dry. The Legislature of Wisconsin, on Saturday, passed a bill to protect Superior City, and to prevent the Duluthians stealing the St. Louis River, and appropriated money to carry on the campaign. The sovereign States of Minnesota and Wisconsin will, of course, put their respective armies and navies in condition, and the Northern frontier promises to be a lively scene as soon as navigation opens.

The land-jobbers, though disappointed, are not crushed by the failure of the last Congress to pass any of their bills, and have had them all introduced at the present session. Both branches of Congress ought to meet this question at once, and, by a summary rejection of half a dozen of these bills, notify the lobby that no more land is to be given away to any corporation or other grabber. The members of both houses owe it to themselves, and to the country, to give assurance to the people that this business is at an end. So long as Congress does not act upon the bills, these demands will continue to be made, and the country will remain in uncertainty as to whether Congress will pass them or not. Let there be an emphatic declaration by Congress on this subject.

There is a bill pending before the Legislature of the State of New York to change the time for holding the State elections from November to October, leaving the elections for members of Congress to take place separately on the day now provided. By this action they take all elections for State officers, and for the Legislature, from under the operation of the recent legislation of Congress. If the purpose of the Congressional law was to help the Republican party in the State of New York to get control of that State, then this action by the Legislature will completely defeat that end. One great objection to the act of Congress on this subject is, that it overrides State laws and State authority in all elections for State officers whenever the latter are chosen at the same time with members of Congress.

In the River and Harbor bill, which passed the last Congress, is authority for the Secretary of War to make a thorough survey of the Horse-shoe Shoal, below this city.—*Philadelphia Age.*

In the same bill there was included a large appropriation for digging out that part of the Schuylkill River which passes through the city of Philadelphia. Ought not Philadelphia to pay for her own sewerage?

For sour grapes, apply at the office of the *Evening Post*. The recent episode by which that mouthpiece of Charles H. Ham, Esq., was recently superseded in the Appraisership by Mr. Ham himself (subject to the confirmation of the Senate), was alluded to in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday morning. Now, the mouthpiece before mentioned desires us to state that it didn't care anything about that office, any how, and would a little rather be rid of it than not. Well, that is all right—precisely the spirit that ought to characterize a newspaper—at least, any newspaper, except a mouthpiece. But the *Post* wishes us to say for it, further, that it made no application for the office as a perquisite due itself. We give it the benefit of its own statement to that effect, not venturing to vouch for its truth after the exposure of the *Post's* denial, in a recent case, that it did not demand a clerkship of the Illinois Legislature for its reporter.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls attention to the proximity of St. Louis to the line of hurricanes. St. Louis may well retort that Cincinnati is so far out of the usual route of travel, that even a hurricane could not afford to go out of its way to visit that city.

That Lovely Isle.

The latest advices about San Domingo indicate that the commission is on its way home, full of admiration for the island, and that the treaty of annexation stands no more chance of being ratified than if it were a treaty annexing the United States to Great Britain. But Congress may be differently disposed on this question when it has fairly digested the recent speech of Colonel William McMichael, at Philadelphia, who has just returned from the insular Eldorado, and has become as much interested in it as ever a Chicago real estate operator did in a piece of submerged property at Calumet. Says McMichael, in [illegible]:

"First. No United States Government official [illegible]"

But how does McMichael know that? [illegible]

[illegible]

Thirdly. Mr. McMichael is sure that the people, though uneducated, are "intelligent;" and his ground, probably, for this belief is in the fact that Mr. Baez has made them their [illegible] for annexation. Besides, the [illegible] of San Domingo, is [illegible] by the reflection that the miserable Dominicans "have no government whose advantages they can contrast with ours after we become their rulers." But the best index of the character of a people is its government; and the Government of San Domingo is about the worst in the world. Besides, we shall not experience the sensation of "becoming their rulers" one-hundredth part as much as we shall that of being ruled by them, in cases where their vote shall decide important questions or elections.

Fourthly. Mr. McMichael discovered that the [illegible]

Finally, McMichael says:

"Fifth. The Bay of Samana is worth $2,000,000, which would pay off the debt, leaving the public land over. [illegible]"

Apply to McMichael for lots—terms easy, doubtless. By the way, McMichael has neglected a splendid chance of setting our government up on the island with "a clear capital" of $49,670,000, instead of the figure he specifies. To do this, he would only have to appraise the Bay of Samana at $50,000,000, instead of $2,000,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John Beatty, of Red Bud, died on the 24th of February, aged 93 years. He was a native of North Carolina, came to Illinois in 1801, and served in the war of 1812.

—The Alton *Telegraph* of the 11th says: "The tornado that desolated East St. Louis on [illegible]"

IOWA.

On Monday night of last week, James P. Watkins, living about ten miles from Jefferson, in Greene County, beat and kicked his wife so that she died. [illegible] The deceased was the daughter of Charles Johnson, one of the pioneers of the county.

—The DesMoines *Register* of the 11th says: [illegible]

—The Iowa City *Press*, speaking of the graduating class of the Medical Department of the State University, says: [illegible]

—At Merrimack, on Wednesday, two children, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, of E. B. Potter, were drowned by breaking through the ice.

—The Walworth County *Independent* says: "Two former Elkhorn ladies—Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, now of Geneva, and Mrs. Julia Ford, now of Milwaukee,—have received the degree of M. D., and have graduated with honor to their sex—one at Philadelphia and the other at Cleveland."

—At the Janesville jail, on Monday of last week, a young woman named Josephine Myers—an insane—knocked down the stove in her cell, [illegible] fire to her bed, and threw herself into the flames. She received such injuries that she died shortly afterwards.

—Four members of a family named Benler, residing at Koshkonong, recently died under circumstances which aroused suspicions that their death was the result of unnatural causes. Dr. Allen, of Milton, who attended the family, sent the stomach of one of the victims to Chicago for analysis; and the chemist claims to have discovered in it a quantity of verdigris. The family have been in the habit of cooking buckwheat cakes on the bottom of an old copper boiler, and the doctor thinks that in this way a sufficient quantity of poison was [illegible] to produce death.

INDIANA.

Frederick A. Goetze, editor of the *Union*, at Evansville, is 6 feet 7½ inches in height, and weighs 260 pounds.

MICHIGAN.

A few days ago, a man named Bersesky was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree, cut by his daughter, in the Polish settlement on the State road near Alpena. The girl warned her father in time for him to get out of the way; but he said, "I am far enough;" which idea proved to be a fatal mistake.

MISSOURI.

At Hannibal, on the 10th, Richard Millett and Peter Treine, two blasters employed at the tunnel, were instantly killed by an explosion.

OHIO.

David Anderson has been teaching school in New Lisbon, Columbiana County for over forty consecutive years. Pupils are now attending his school whose grandparents were once his scholars.

THE TERRITORIES.

It is claimed that an analysis made by an experienced Eastern chemist, shows Utah salt to be purer than the product of Turk's Island, and it has been found that, notwithstanding the present high rates of freight on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, it can be furnished to points as far east as the Mississippi River and as far west as San Francisco at a profit to the manufacturers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Brooklyn girl of 18 wants a divorce.

—The great bell on Notre Dame, Montreal, is the largest but one in the world. It weighs over 30,000 pounds, and can be heard forty miles.

—Pearl and ivory, elegantly carved, are favorites for fans. Besides being very pretty, they are easily broken, which is good for the trade.

—A Swiss journal, published at Geneva, says only six women—three English, two German, and one American—have climbed to the summit of Mont Blanc since Jacques Balmat first made the ascent in 1786.

—The Japanese Ambassadors have asked our Postmaster General to furnish them copies of our laws, regulations, and other matters relating to our postal system, with a view of introducing a similar one in Japan.

—It costs about [illegible] a year to "run" one of our crack naval frigates, after the sum of [illegible] has been swallowed in her construction. Fully manned and officered, she carries 500 souls.

—A Scotchman, fifteen years ago, told his countrymen that "The American never plays,—not even the American child. Labor is his element, and his only relaxation from hard work is fierce excitement. Neither does he laugh. The Americans, I imagine, are the most serious people in the world."

—A young merchant in Downieville, Cal., took a friend's advice, the other day, and put a pound cartridge of powder in his stove to blow out an obstruction in the pipe. He had quite a quantity of old cast iron for sale in a few moments.

—A red-lead manufacturer of France has discovered that the use of milk at their meals, which he has made obligatory on his workmen to the extent of one litre daily, preserves those employed in his works free from any symptoms of lead disease.

—A "revivalist" essayed, in a sermon in Boston a day or two ago, to show the folly, sin, and evil influence of dancing, and roundly asserted that the children of dancing people are generally cripples, or afflicted with some chronic disease.

—A young man of Cohoes, New York, in haste to get ready for a ball, rushed to the barber-shop for a shave. [illegible]

[illegible]

itself. After twenty years' absence, I traversed the main thoroughfares without recognizing a single person."

—Extensive efforts will be made to increase the sugar-production in Louisiana next year. The old planters intend to extend their acreage under cane, and many will abandon cotton culture and turn their attention to the sweets. Planting has already commenced in many parishes, where the requisite labor has been secured. Very high wages are being paid, so strong is the competition for labor. But it is feared that the cold spell during the holidays did great injury to the seed cane, and this is likely to seriously affect the yield of next season.

—A will, disposing of nearly $100,000 worth of property, is being contested in the courts of Louisville, Ky., by the children and heirs-at-law of the testator, to none of whom was devised any part of his estate. The grounds relied on are, that the testator was the subject of apoplexy some eighteen years ago, which caused a permanent and fatal lesion in his brain, affecting and impairing his mind in a material degree, and especially causing him to be subject to delusive suspicions, resulting in disagreements and obstinate dislikes to his wife, children, family physician, and many of his former nearest and best friends.

—Tales of financial scandals in connection with the Franco-German war are cropping up apace, and when things settle down a little a searching investigation into them will have to be made by the French National Assembly. From Lyons the *Moniteur* hears that when fears were entertained that the city might be invested by the enemy, and that consequently no coal could be obtained for the gas-works, preparations were made for lighting with oil, and that they comprised a purchase of a vast quantity of oil at a third above the market price, and a contract for a supply of wicks sufficient to last for twenty years. The Comptroller of the artillery workshops of La Baine has announced to the judicial authorities contractors for supplying gun-carriages so bad that they could not resist two minutes' firing. In the Department of the Ain, 15,000 tin cans were bought at a high price for the Mobilized Guard, and it was found afterward that they would not hold water.

—In a report made to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Deville, on the physical and heating properties of mineral oils, that distinguished chemist dwells largely on the dangers incident to the use and storage of petroleum, and on the modes of preventing the disasters which are of such frequent occurrence. [illegible] cases of danger.

POLITICAL.

The proposal to annex West Florida to Alabama is again revived; and it is said that a large majority of the people of both States favor the proposition.

—Colonel Charles J. Biddle, a son of the late Nicholas Biddle, has purchased one-half of the proprietorship of the Philadelphia Democratic newspaper organ, and will be its editor, in which capacity he has been acting for some time.

—It is reported that the Democratic canvass of New Hampshire gives the State to the Republicans by 1,000 majority. The Republican canvass of the Second District shows that General Stevens will be returned to Congress by a majority greater than the Republicans had last year.

—Of the United States Senate, forty-five members are lawyers, two of whom began as printers, and one of whom is an editor also. There are four editors (only two of whom are now connected with the press), besides the Vice President. Eight gentlemen write merchant after their names; two are bankers, two miners, two manufacturers; one or two may properly be classed as land speculators, though they write themselves as farmers; one is a tanner; two are planters; one was educated as a soldier, and went straight to the Senate; and one went from college to the army, and from the army to the Senate [illegible].

RAILROADS.

Messrs. Frank Tiernan and Jesse Burt, of Urbana, Ill., have contracted to grade, bridge, tie, and iron the Champaign, Monticello & Decatur Railroad, ready for use, as follows: From Champaign to Monticello by July 1, 1871; from Monticello to Decatur by December 1, 1871; and from Champaign to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, forty miles northeast of Champaign, by December 1, 1872. They intend to commence track-laying about the 1st of May next.

—The Madisonville (Ky.) *Times* says: "The work on the Madisonville & Shawneetown Railroad is still progressing rapidly and in the most satisfactory manner, about 100 hands being employed; and we are informed by one of the Directors that arrangements have already been made for iron sufficient to lay the track to Providence, and there is no sort of doubt that the road will be in running order from this place to Providence by the 1st of January."

—Major J. D. Smith, of Decatur, gives the following intelligence in regard to the Paris & Decatur Railroad: "I am in possession of information which makes me believe that the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company are its backers, and intend to build the road, and make it a feeder for that road at Paris. This being the case, the known ability of that company insures its success. When completed it will give us a direct eastern connection, and an almost direct line to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and, by way of the Terre Haute & Evansville Railroad, a connection with the railroads of the Southern States."

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

Direct Exports and Imports.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Of all the important questions promotive of the material interests of the Great Northwest, that of a ship canal for ocean-going vessels is the most important one for its prompt consideration.

On the completion of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, with the Central, we shall have three Pacific Railroads, with three termini [illegible] great interior port of the world, Lake Michigan, receiving the products of near half of the continent north of Mexico, to the extreme settlements of the British Possessions. [illegible]

We shall need not only the Niagara Ship Canal, and the enlarged New York and the present Canadian Canals, but, what is of more importance, the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, from Toronto to Georgian Bay, via Lake Simcoe, because it can alone furnish us with the needed capacity for a direct foreign trade at a great saving of time, distance and cost of transportation.

But, while the construction of these Pacific Railroads is creating the necessity for this ship canal, wisdom suggests its simultaneous construction with these roads. Chicago has the credit for great foresight and enterprise, and justly so. But, if there is to be any exception in awarding to it such credit, it is because of its recent apathy on this question. The subject has been more or less discussed for years and yet nothing practically done to meet our growing wants. True, we had a Canal Convention in 1863, but then the necessity for this great international work had not been created. Since then we have completed the Central Pacific Railroad and provided for two more, certain to be speedily completed.

Much is now said about a direct export and import trade with Europe. But what adequate provision is being made for it? Chicago may doubtless get the lion's share of this great trade, and reap more advantages from it than the cost of this ship canal. The West and Northwest naturally look to it to take the lead. Has it recently, by its press, authorities, and commercial bodies, given any encouragement to this Ship Canal Company, and sought to second its efforts with the Canadian Government, to secure a land grant of ten millions of acres of land? This is all that company asks. They have secured the needed capital of $40,000,000, conditioned on securing such a grant of lands. But this company [illegible] have to contend against more local interests, opposing this great international project, that would do for Canada what the New York canals have done for New York.

This canal company have made great sacrifices to secure to us our great necessity, and they are worthy of our encouragement and material support in pushing their project to an early completion. The question comes right home to Chicago. What will it now do to secure of the Parliament, now in session at Ottawa, this grant of lands.

Canada will not only be benefited by this outlay of foreign money, and the settlement of these wild lands, but will certainly secure to itself a favorable disposition on our part for a profitable reciprocity treaty.

Let those interested in the future glory of Chicago convene to consider the best mode of encouraging this great work, and appoint a committee of our citizens to visit Ottawa and urge on that government the wisdom of such a grant of lands. Will so simple, and yet so effective, a step be taken? Will it be said in a few years that the apathy of Chicago has defeated it, from becoming the great interior city of this continent,—the New York of the West and Northwest,—combining its own import and export trade direct with Europe?

The President of the company, Frederic C. Capreol, Esq., at Toronto, in a recent report, says: [illegible]

COMPARATIVE [illegible] DISTANCES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9, 1871. [illegible]

Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Land Grants.

From the Omaha Herald.

The Chicago *Railway Review* gives us data and a basis for a comparison which is in the highest degree flattering to Mr. Oscar F. Davis and the Union Pacific Land Department. Referring to the sales of the Kansas Pacific Company for 1870, that reliable journal says:

"The total sales during the year were [illegible] acres (at an average of [illegible] per acre) for [illegible]."

The records of the Union Pacific Company show a total of sales of 104,035 acres, amounting to $719,758—a difference of [illegible] in favor of the latter—and whereas the average price realized by the Kansas Pacific Company was $3.19 per acre, that for Union Pacific land averages $4.50 per acre. And, besides, while the expense of selling made the Union Pacific only 5¼ per cent, those of the Kansas Pacific rose from 12 to 15 per cent, ten per cent of which is paid to the National Land Company.

The contrast is one which the Union Pacific Company cannot fail to appreciate, [illegible]

LONDON.

A Multiplicity of Speculative Schemes.

Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals.

Army-Reform, Arbitration, and the Peace Question.

The Situation in Ireland—Albert Edward and the High-Churchmen.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 25.

SPECULATIVE SCHEMES.

The return of peace will be an excellent thing for the speculators of England. Everybody will be coming here for money. I hear of as many as thirty new companies being ready to start. The prospectuses are printed; the names of the Directors arranged; the managers appointed (by themselves); and, though no publicity has yet been given to the schemes, they wait but the signal. In the city, old hands at company-building are seen together, arm-in-arm. Strange reconciliations have taken place. Former confederates, pitted against each other through the wreck of their plans, have returned to their ancient and dangerous alliance. A certain proportion of the undertakings will be fairly respectable, but the majority will be rotten. Especially ought the credulous English investor to beware of the businesses which are transformed into companies. When I see a large wholesale house well known to the trade, suddenly announce that it is a company—that a number of persons have given the firm so much for goodwill, and have retained one of firm as Managing Director, and when I note that the public are asked to come into [illegible] by buying shares, I shake my head. Here and there, sufficient reasons have existed for the transformation, and the company [illegible] out of four it has been otherwise. In [illegible] a large number of instances, the firms have bought back the business from the company at a great reduction; and this by buying up all the shares. It is earnestly to be hoped that the innocent people who are always taken by the promise of a large interest, will be on their guard; but experience and observation are lost upon some people. A great many schemes will be in the way of "concessions." In France and Germany, power will be given to English capitalists to execute certain important works, and the capitalists will put the schemes on the market. Here, too, extreme caution will be needed. Some of the worst losses during the celebrated panic were in connection with undertakings of this description. We may look also for several foreign loans. John Bull is about to be bled.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE RADICALS.

The government has had two or three sharp passages with the most radical of its supporters. Mr. Gladstone's temper is not improved by success. He can fight an uphill battle with wonderful energy, and can lead a forlorn hope with desperate courage; but, in quieter days, and surrounded, as he supposes, by a multitude of supporters, he is sadly impatient. He was all but defeated, the other night, by the Radicals, on an important question of University reform. On the announcement of the numbers on the division, he turned deadly pale, and the furrows each side of his face seemed to get deeper and larger. Mr. Fawcett, the blind Professor, who led the malcontents, has a strong personal antipathy to Mr. Gladstone, though they call each other "honorable friends." [illegible] the Professor's voice has, I confess, an irritating sound. It signifies a pretentious, vain, and dogmatic person; and, when the province of one who patronizes and rebukes is assumed, the victim needs all his self-command to avoid an explosion. Mr. Gladstone answered a question which was exceptionally provoking, and was intended to be, in tones of suppressed passion. Mr. Glyn, the "government whip," was alarmed. He is bobbing in and out among the benches all night long, and he knows very well what they are saying. He now hurried up to Mr. Gladstone, and whispered in his ear. No doubt he informed his chief that the Liberals were all but in mutiny. Mr. Gladstone's fury had subsided, and, at a later hour, he spoke some conciliatory words, and to-day we are assured that, if the House of Lords rejects the moderate proposals of the government as to the universities, the government will adopt the more extreme course advocated by Mr. Fawcett. [illegible] tactics only that reforms are wrung from the House of Lords. They are offered as a poor, shabby measure of change, and they reject it. The next session, it comes before them a little more definite and thorough. They may then either pause and accept it, or try their chance in another overthrow. Of late years, they have lost so regularly by the summary process, that I think, in future, they will be inclined to take reforms in their first dimensions.

THE ARMY-REFORM QUESTION.

The Duke of Cambridge has been made to feel that there is a very general desire in the House of Commons—which would prefer that he should retire into private life; but in the House of Lords, he hears nothing but [illegible]. The [illegible] plan of army reform, which is to cost about fifteen millions sterling, is to go through a fire of criticism; but the Peers already have condemned the portions of it by which the present purchase system in the army is to be destroyed. [illegible] The Duke of Cambridge spoke in the Lords in an impetuous way, and had no trouble in getting a storm of "Hear! Hears!" But the House of Lords is a mere museum. It is not a representative Assembly, and it is idle to regard anything that passes there with any degree of earnestness. I shall watch the House of Commons while the army debate goes on, for nothing can be less interesting. Specially vexing to me is the vagueness of half the talk. I am constantly reminded of General Trochu's celebrated "plan." Members talk for the hour of a "system," but say little in the way of definition.

ARBITRATION.

Meanwhile a section of workingmen are seeking to influence public opinion to favor arbitration as a method of settling international disputes; and an Exeter Hall meeting, with which everything in that direction begins, has been held in support of their agitation. I fear Mr. Cobden himself would make little impression in Europe, at the present moment, in such a case. Not a syllable of the kind will be listened to by Frenchmen during the [illegible]. While we see some of the territory [illegible] by Germany remaining in German hands it will be idle to seek to hold peace meetings or arbitration conferences in France. The [illegible] of the war is, that it destroys all [illegible], as I think, of a system of arbitration in Europe. Every country that nominally professes to approve the idea will practically continue its armaments as steadily as ever. England ought to have every man trained to some extent in the military art. She will never be perfectly safe until every able-bodied citizen is fitted to go into the battle-field; and I who say this, have been a thorough supporter of the views of Cobden and Bright. France, indeed, is removed from the list of enemies to be very much feared; Englishmen generally feel that the modern Frenchman is not like the man who followed Napoleon Bonaparte over Europe; but Germany, I am convinced, will abet Russia in her designs upon the East, and England will either have to fight them, or to abandon the Sultan to his foes, and allow India to be open to the Tartars.

IRELAND.

Will a royal residence appease the sullen hostility of the ungrateful Irish? It is not settled that either the Queen, or one of the Princes, will go there; but, should the sacrifice be made, will disaffection subside? I don't think much of Irish republicanism. The people are too ignorant, and, above all, too priest-ridden to know much of self-government. They are better adapted for an absolutist form, provided only it was the Pope who was the ruler; but I think they have lost their reverence for the highest sovereign. Religious differences make them cool, for they are an intensely bigoted people; and the long absence of any notice from the reigning power has aided the natural working of their own minds under the tuition of Nationalists and Fenians. My belief is, that, apart from a certain class of trades-people, and a few of the aristocracy, the Irish nation would rather ridicule than admire any attempt to reconcile them to union with England. It is too late. Even here the Queen has lost the magic that once surrounded her name. I am sure that, were she to die, the regret would be deep and widespread; but she would be mourned for her private virtues, not as the ruler of Great Britain. In fact, she isn't the ruler. Nobody ever thinks of her when the question of legislation is concerned. She is as much dead, in that sense, as Queen Anne. But for Ireland she has shown no affection whatever, and the Irish return the indifference. Besides, they are indignant just now at the semi-proposal to institute a "secret" select committee to inquire into the state of certain Irish counties, with the view of ascertaining the best means of suppressing illegal societies. There is nothing likely to offend the Irish so much as a "secret" committee, though their country is usually honeycombed with secret societies. The government is in possession of many terrible facts concerning the commotions in Westmeath; but this scheme of a secret committee needs strong justification. Of course, the Tories, who opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the reform of the Irish land laws, make great use of this proposal against the government. "Where now," they jeeringly ask, "are those blessed concessions we were to see after the priests and tenants were satisfied?" But, though the millennium has not arrived in Ireland, the people are certainly quieter than they were, and, at all events, we know that they would be in open rebellion if the Tories were to rule. If the Irish Established Church were a grave injustice, it was right to remove it; [illegible]. The collapse of the French is a sore disappointment to the Irish "rebels." For years their favorite cry has been a union with France against England; and the Emperor Napoleon was repeatedly urged to break with perfidious Albion, and to rely upon the island of Erin. Napoleon, however, had read too much of both French and Irish history to take any notice of the advice. As things are, the opposition of France will not be thought such a terrible thing. If the Orleanists get the upper hand in the party struggle, which cannot be far distant in France, and if they try to restore the temporal power of the Pope, Italy will certainly try a fall with her. [illegible] she has her natural capital now, and fully intends to retain it. And Ireland must feel that she is left more than ever to her own resources. [illegible] the United States. Almost to a man, the Irish people were for the South, but they, nevertheless, believe the North is their natural ally, and they refuse to let go the belief that some day independence is to be brought to them through the [illegible]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has just escaped a blunder. A grand ball was given on Ash Wednesday, at one of the theatres—the company invited being exclusively of actors and actresses. The Prince had arranged to be present, but finally allowed himself to be overruled. Had he gone, and had the fact leaked out, we should have seen all the High Church party positively rabid. [illegible] The marriage of the Princess Louise in the sacred month all but drives them to insurrection.

THE SUMNER CASE.

Views of Republican Journals.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The debate itself but strengthened our conviction that the movement was a mistake. The change might, perhaps, have been desirable if it could have been quietly made, yet it does not pay at its actual cost. Nor does it avail to say that the opponents ought to have at once acquiesced. They did not silently yield, and we must deal with facts.

We yesterday expressed our conviction that the movement was not a wise one. We believe that the object sought could have been accomplished without the removal of Mr. Sumner. A change of one member of the committee would have given an administration majority which could have controlled the action of the committee in any way desired. The removal is without precedent. The motives of removal, however proper, will be persistently misconstrued, and the worst possible face put upon it in all parts of the land. The controversy has assumed a personal phase, and whether it should or not, will create excitement and be treated as a matter of magnitude. If it is a small matter why do it when it is sure of being deemed and commented on as a very great one? The personality, too, will inevitably be made to appear before a large portion of our people spiteful and improper. For these reasons, independent of the character and the claims of Mr. Sumner or himself, we feel that the removal was unnecessary and impolitic.

We sincerely hope that the matter may now rest and that no new disagreement or exciting debate may be entered into during the present session. Next autumn all may return, in cooler frame of mind, to act prudently and harmoniously.

It is a great pity that men in high public office permit their human passions to sway judgment and action quite as much as men in the humbler walks of life. Many actors in the scenes in the Senate for the last two days are more or less in fault for the occurrence of these scenes. Certain it is that had all uniformly used, from the first, the forbearance, the courtesy, the good judgment of which they are capable, these events would not have occurred.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[illegible] PROMOTED.

We have heretofore expressed our conviction that the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations would be a political blunder. Now, that the act has been consummated under circumstances of humiliation and affront to the Senator, and in a manner which can hardly fail to excite the indignation of his constituents as well as his friends and admirers in every State, we are compelled to characterize the measure as something worse than an error of judgment. There are too many evidences of petty spite, personal ill-will and even vindictiveness, in this business, to command the respect of the Republican party and the public. This Senatorial degradation, which finds its only parallel in our history in the expulsion of Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, will work a similar result. It will react and make the Massachusetts Senator fifty times more formidable to his enemies, and, we regret to say, to the administration. To-day he stands before the country a Senator, in spite of his faults and weaknesses, the ablest of them all—who dares to follow the dictates of his judgment and conscience, who seeks no favor, dreads no party lash, and despises the wretched intrigues which are sometimes dignified with the title of statesmanship. * * * *

The objection to the proceeding goes to the manner of deposing Mr. Sumner, and the man selected to replace him. If Mr. Sumner could not bring his mind to assent to the President's views about San Domingo, or any other matter, it is strange, indeed, that there was not diplomacy enough in the Senate to deal with him and get him to leave the committee without resorting to humiliation and insult. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Sumner was conferred with on the subject of retiring from the chief place on the committee. It was not represented to him that the interest of party harmony and of the President's [illegible] policy, which ought to have [illegible]. It is said that a majority of his party in the Senate desired him to retain his position on the committee. There is reason to think that he was not mistaken on this subject. It required at the last moment the hunting up of absentees and the threat of the party lash to carry the measure through the caucus. Trumbull, the oldest Senator in continuous service, was opposed to it. Logan and Wright, the youngest Senators, just fresh from the people, denounced the measure. [illegible] business which will not commend it to the public.

The worst feature remains to be noticed. Mr. Sumner is deposed and Mr. Cameron promoted. We have so often expressed our opinion of the last named Senator that it is well known. Our own opinion is of little importance—but public opinion must have weight. Who in the country considers Cameron equal to the duties of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs? [illegible] Cameron is really possessed of the [illegible] which is accredited to him, he will decline the position. He cannot afford to be brought into comparison with Mr. Sumner.

The President was consulted and expressed his own desire, and that of the Secretary of State, that Mr. Sumner should be removed. This wish, made known to the Senators, was doubtless the immediate cause of the action of the caucus. The President's wish was doubtless potent enough in the minds of many Senators—enough to carry the removal in caucus. Unfortunately for General Grant, the public will come to the conclusion that the same wish dictated the selection of Mr. Sumner's successor. General Cameron must henceforth be accepted as the representative of the administration. But no man, friend or enemy of the Pennsylvania Senator, [illegible] say that he was selected by the Senate to fill the important place of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on account of his qualifications for the position. [illegible] General Cameron could not have been chosen by the same Senators without General Grant's approbation. This is the logical deduction, and the administration must take the responsibility of Sumner's deposition, and the appointment of Cameron. We say this in no unfriendly spirit, but simply record a most unfortunate political fact.

From the Boston Advertiser.

If Mr. Sumner should be finally displaced, the Republicans will have opened the Forty-second Congress with as fair a prospect of a stormy session and divided counsels as the fiercest of our Territorial Congressmen can desire. It is devoutly to be hoped that this foolish movement will be stopped when the better judgment of a full Senate is brought to bear upon it.

Mr. Sumner has been ten years at the head of this committee. Not a question affecting our relations abroad has in that time passed the legislative ordeal without receiving careful and thorough examination at his hands. Innumerable questions, having no reference to domestic politics, but of the first importance in their bearings upon our relations with other countries, have been passed upon on the strength of his individual judgment. No public man of this generation, we venture to say, has for so long a period been more intimately acquainted with our foreign affairs, or has acted upon broader national views on questions of external politics. A score of Senators, differing widely from him in tastes, in temperament, and in opinion upon every other class of interests, who have served with him on this committee, have borne uniform testimony to his zeal, industry, and intelligence.

What occasion is there for this tempest now? Is it Mr. Sumner's course on the questions in the hands of the joint commission? The entire Senate has followed his counsel in this respect, and shares the responsibility with him. Is it his opposition to San Domingo? That is a public and open question on which the friends of the President and the friends of Mr. Sumner are alike divided. Is it his personal relations to the President and Secretary of State? For the Senate to cashier Mr. Sumner on that account would be a needless sacrifice of its independence, from which Mr. Sumner would suffer no discredit.

From the Boston Journal.

THE TREATMENT OF MR. SUMNER.

We need not say that this action of the caucus committee carries surprise and deep regret throughout the Republican ranks of the country, reaching even among Democrats, who, differing as they may from Mr. Sumner in other respects, concede his eminent fitness for the head of the Foreign Committee. But one view will be taken of the motives concerned in this step. It will be of no use to say that Mr. Sumner is in such ill-accord with the Executive and the Department of State on foreign questions generally and the Alabama claims in particular, as to impede the progress of business now in hand. The Joint High Commission has just begun its work, and no man now knows to what conclusion it will come or whether it will not receive the hearty support of Mr. Sumner. As to other foreign questions, there is no pretense that Mr. Sumner differs from the Executive, except in relation to San Domingo—and on that there is no evidence that he does not command the sympathies of the country. To punish him, therefore, for his position on an issue not yet made up—and particularly to punish him by inflicting an injury on the interests of the country—is to assume a responsibility which most men would have been slow to impute to the President, who declared that he "never should have a policy to enforce against the will of the people."

A variety of motives have prevailed both with those outside and inside of the Senate who have done this thing, and we do not care to look too curiously into their agency. We will give them all the credit for [illegible] they can ask, and then we must say that they have done a great wrong and made a great mistake. For in [illegible], we believe, will the great mass of the Republican party of the country regard their action, and it will hold them responsible for any ill results which may flow from the course they have chosen to pursue in this matter.

From the Detroit Tribune.

[illegible] SUMNER.

When such a man as Senator Sumner is smitten and degraded by his political associates, men cannot fail to ask, what does it mean? The explanation is in a word: Mr. Sumner is not in accord with the President, and it is said is not on speaking terms with him, is not on agreeable terms with Secretary Fish, and has excited the antipathies of several prominent Senators against him. We believe that this is the whole story. [illegible]

[illegible] originated as an administration measure, and desired very much to carry. Immediately after making his speech in opposition to the annexation, Mr. Sumner was treated with decided coldness, and now he has been deposed. With the return of the San Domingo Commission, the subject of the annexation comes again pending review of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and people cannot help thinking that one object of Mr. Sumner's deposition is that he may be put in a position to make less effective opposition to the acquisition. In other words, he is degraded to help the San Domingo acquisition through. [illegible] but if the proscription of Mr. Sumner has another meaning than the one we have mentioned above, it is, that he had no right to oppose the San Domingo treaty when the President favored it. Has it come to this that a Senate Committee and individual Senators are not to hold and maintain independent opinions of their own, but simply to register the decrees of the President? We do not understand the Republican party to be committed to this position. The San Domingo acquisition was not and is not a Republican policy. The Republicans in Congress are divided upon it, and no Republican Convention or prominent assemblage, no Republican Legislature or State Executive has declared in favor of it. So far as the record informs us, Senator Sumner was more in accord with the Republican masses in opposing it than the President was in advocating it. Now note how the case stands: The President sprung the San Domingo question upon Congress without any general approval of the Republican party, and Senator Sumner opposed the acquisition. At this opposition the President took offence, and became known as hostile to Senator Sumner. The latter being at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, the intercourse between that committee and the President became unfriendly, and now the special friends of the President have combined and removed Senator Sumner from the committee on account of this unfriendliness, and because it is desirable to weaken Senator Sumner's future opposition to the annexation of Dominica.

The net result of all this is, that the administration, which went into office pledged to have "no policy to enforce against the will of the people" is attempting to enforce the San Domingo question, as a test of party fealty—a question the people have not approved—has alienated one of the strongest and most influential Republican Senators—has compelled a large portion of the Republican members of the Senate to come to the support in sustaining a measure to degrade him—has divided the Republican power of the country, and excited ill-feeling and suspicion that are most unfavorable, if not fatal, to the future harmony of the Republican party. All this for needless. There was no necessity for the acquisition of Dominica. We were not suffering for the want of it. There was no occasion to press it as an administration measure, and the administration should not have thought of such a thing as treating as its enemies all those who opposed it. If any doubt this now, they will cease to doubt it after a while.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE LAST VICTORY OF GENERAL GRANT.

First Wells, then Cox, and now Sumner. Fish is to follow soon, it is reported—and thus, one after another, the President rids himself of the advisers who, being men of acknowledged experience, wisdom, and knowledge in their departments of the public service, seem to be peculiarly offensive to him.

Thus he has eliminated from his counsellors, first the man who had most ably and thoroughly mastered the question of taxation and revenue; then the man who had most clearly and honestly urged upon him the conditions of the needed civil service reform; and now the man of whom Senator Schurz very justly said, yesterday, that he is of all the Senate most eminently fitted, by study and training, to fill the important position of Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

And in place of these truly eminent men, men whose acquirements and high personal character the whole country respects, who are the President's confidants? Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Butler. Is any comment needed? Could any criticism be more stinging than the mere juxtaposition of these names of the Presidential favorites with those of the men whom he has willfully and ignominiously cast away?

From the Springfield (Mass.) Gazette.

Whatever may be the judgment of the Senate upon the question of displacing Mr. Sumner from the position which he has held for ten years with so much honor to himself and the nation, we can only regard this movement of the administration as a grave mistake. The widening breach between the President and the Massachusetts Senator has been watched with no little apprehension for some time by thoughtful Republicans; if there was ever any chance of composing the differences of two men of such positive temper, that day has gone by, and there can [illegible] be only open war to the knife between them. Mr. Sumner had a right to feel aggrieved at the removal of his friend, Mr. Motley, even if the strength of Secretary Fish's position was admitted. The removal of Mr. Sumner from his place at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is a positive insult, which he is not likely to forgive. And the State of Massachusetts, and all New England as well, no matter how strong may be their regard for the President, cannot look with complacency on the public degradation of a man who has suffered so much in the cause of freedom—who has been always so brave and outspoken as Mr. Sumner.

The responsibility for this attack on the Senator [illegible] that the Republican caucus should accept the report of their committee; it would not be strange if the Senate should follow the direction of the caucus. The desired end will be gained, but its effect will not be the strengthening of the President, or the Republican party; [illegible] San Domingo, and Mr. Sumner will gain by this successful assault upon him.

We do not believe that in this slowly ripening feud Mr. Sumner's course has been above all criticism. He is a man of strong opinions; his instincts and his training were at variance with those of General Grant; there is little of a conciliatory spirit in his nature. Yet he has worked openly and according to his honest convictions, and we do not believe that there is any warrant for the violent measure which has been taken against him. We are inclined strongly to the belief that this will prove to be the general opinion among Republicans throughout the country, although the event will not, as a matter of course, create elsewhere such a marked sensation as in Massachusetts. The principal point of difference between the administration and Mr. Sumner has not one of that nature on which the country is disposed warmly to take sides, and it is for this very reason that the conduct of both parties will be critically scanned. Had Mr. Sumner risen in his seat in the Senate at any time and delivered a violent and personal harangue against the administration, he would not have been supported. As the matter now stands, there is felt, even by the staunchest friends of the President, a general regret at this slight put upon the Massachusetts Senator.

There is no occasion to speak here with any more definiteness concerning the probable effect of this quarrel in the future. It is, however, hardly a matter of speculation that Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, as well as Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, whose influence in his own State, and with the Germans throughout the West, is by no means slight, will withdraw from the committee, if Mr. Sumner is displaced, and make common cause with him. The free trade papers, with the New York *Evening Post* at their head, will again open their batteries against the administration. These results it may be well to accept at once and look in the face. It is to be hoped that the President has carefully reflected upon all the contingencies, and that he has prepared himself to meet them.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.

NO RIGHT TO AN OPINION.

The Senate caucus committee of the Radicals have deposed Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and [illegible] him to that of Privileges and Elections—the hardest worked and least honorable in the Senate. This is a direct insult to Mr. Sumner, and the only reason for the change is that he is opposed to the San Domingo policy of President Grant. If any Senator is in favor of it before knowing what the report of the commission will be, then he is utterly unfit for his place. There has been no report, the whole affair is enshrouded in mystery, and he who makes up his mind now does so either in a spirit of intense partisanship, or to curry favor with the Executive.

From the New York Times, March 11.

MR. SUMNER.

There can be no doubt that the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs is a very unfortunate event. * * * It is evident that a large section of the Republican party will regard Mr. Sumner as a martyr to his opinions, and for that reason alone we cannot but regret that Republican Senators should have felt themselves compelled, in duty, to find another Chairman for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A SPLENDID BOAT.

Description of the Illinois Central New Transfer Steamer.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday last contains a description of the new side-wheel steamer Illinois, recently constructed in that city for service as transfer steamer between Cairo and Columbus, Ky. The trial trip occurred on Thursday afternoon, and is thus described by the *Gazette*:

[illegible]

BOARD OF POLICE.

Investigation of the Charges Against Captain Miller.

Further Hearing of the Case Deferred Until To-Morrow.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The cause of the delay was the appeal of ex-policeman Raleigh to the Circuit Court against the action of the board in discharging him from the force. There were present, Commissioners Brown, James, Gund, and Sheridan. [illegible]

[illegible]

The further hearing of the case was deferred until to-morrow morning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Preparing for Necessary Legislation—The Board Authorizes Its Committees to Audit Bills.

The Board of Supervisors met again on yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and transacted the county business with dispatch and in an orderly manner.

Messrs. B. R. Clark, Dupont, Guenther, Humphrey, McCaffrey and [illegible] were absent. Supervisor Waite called the members to order.

Before the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the minutes, [illegible]

Supervisor Gage arose to a question of privilege. He said the *Times*, of Sunday, had reported him as having offered a facetious resolution, noted correctly in that paper as having been presented by Supervisor Dupont. He requested the reporter of the sheet named to make this correction. The *Times* man said he wasn't present on Saturday. The mistake first appeared in the *Post* of Saturday, and was evidently copied by the *Times* on Sunday, along with other matter which appeared in this paper on the day previous.

A communication was received from Mrs. John Purs, asking to be relieved from the payment of her husband's board at the County Poor House. Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

William Sollitt presented a petition asking the board to settle his claim for furniture put in the Court House, the Building Committee having recommended a reduction of the bill (to which he objected) at the December session. Referred to the Building Committee.

Supervisor Simons offered a resolution providing that physicians be paid per day for professional services in alleged insane cases. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A petition from the Highway Commissioners of the town of Bloom, asking for an appropriation of [illegible] to aid in the construction and repair of bridges, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Supervisor Holland offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, [illegible]

A communication from Cornelius Hillegonds, asking the board to state the lowest price it would take for 50 acres of swamp land in Section 5, in the town of Bloom, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Chairman named the following as the special Committee of Fifteen to confer with the Legislative delegation of Cook County in the matter of the enactment of a law creating the County Commissioners: Messrs. King, Simons, R. Clark, Wendt, Hinthardt, Griffin, Meyer, Sanders, Schwab, Ward, Keefe, Waterman, Fellows, Harvey, and James.

The Building Committee recommended the payment of contractors' bills, amounting to [illegible]. Allowed.

Supervisor Holland offered a resolution empowering committees to audit bills, unless a minority protested, in which case reference was to be made to the board.

Supervisor Bowen moved that the resolution be tabled.

Several Supervisors asserted in strong terms that the board had no right, according to the late decision of Judge Rogers, to authorize committees to order bills paid.

Supervisor Holland informed the board that the law was not fixed on the case. The board had always acted in accordance with the resolution, and could not reasonably do otherwise.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the resolution was adopted by 20 to 11.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

[illegible]

WILSON BROS.,

134 AND 136 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER.

Send for Trade Circular to

J. R. Lawrence & Co.,

BELOIT, WIS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. [illegible]

$32.00 CURRENCY.

[illegible]

ENGLISH SAUCE.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH SAUCE.

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

J. MARCAN,

No. 176 Fulton-st., New York.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MUNN & CO.

[illegible]

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

[illegible]

MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row N. Y.

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

Only manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

still enjoy the reputation of manufacturing

THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

[illegible]

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

At TYLER'S,

108 South Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

[illegible]

Army Supplies.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Revival of the Geary Case in a New and Startling Aspect.

The Question Raised as to the Power of Federal Courts to Sentence Convicts to State Penitentiaries.

Policeman Raleigh Gets His Final Quietus.

United States Circuit Court.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL LAY OF A FEDERAL CONVICT.

The application of James Geary, at present in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, under a sentence of the United States District Court of Northern Illinois, came yesterday into the Circuit Court upon the application of the prisoner for a writ of habeas corpus, which application was, on yesterday, fully stated. The object of the application is to procure the entire discharge of the convicted man. The writ is asked from the United States Circuit Court, and both Judges Drummond and Blodgett sat at the hearing. The relator was represented by Messrs. Robert Hervey, J. R. Doolittle, W. K. Forrester, and Buckner S. Morris; the United States by its District Attorney, Mr. Glover, and its Assistant, Mr. Boutell.

[illegible]

SOUTH PARK COMM[illegible]

THE WABASH AV[illegible]

[illegible]

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

$25.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., New York.

$33.00 CURRENCY.

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Superior Court.

Criminal Court.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, Appointment of Committees, Etc.

The annual meeting of the Board of South Park Commissioners was held yesterday.

THE WABASH AVENUE OUTRAGE.

Anxiety of the Scoundrel to Escape Detection—The Lady Surely in a Precarious Condition.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A Large Amount of Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The State Legislature to be Invited to Hold its Session in Chicago.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

Brief Sketch of an Eventful Career.

Major General O. O. Howard, who lectures this evening in the Union Park Congregational Church, is well known as a brave soldier and the friend of the Freedmen.

THE LEGISLATURE IN CHICAGO.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Urge the Legislature to Hold its Next Session in Chicago.

A meeting of prominent and influential men was held at Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, on last evening, to take into consideration the expediency of inviting the Legislature to hold its next session in this city.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BASE BALL.

BILLIARDS.

THE PRIZE RING.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian, is soon to become associated with Dr. Crooks in the editorial management of the New York *Methodist*.

—Tennyson's physicians are of opinion that the poet laureate is in danger of losing the use of his eyes.

—A colored man has been found in Samana who has reached the age of 130 years. He was originally a native African; has lived in Java, Madeira, Sicily, Malta, the Bermudas, and Havana, and is still in full possession of his senses.

—A correspondent from New York writes that General John C. Fremont has lately made $200,000 in a mining speculation, and that he has been unusually fortunate in his operations during the past year.

—The Hon. E. M. Yerger, whose death in Mississippi has just been announced, was not the murderer of Colonel Crane, acting Mayor of Jackson.

—A Dr. Marshall delivered a lecture in Boston on Sunday night to prove that St. Paul was not a Protestant.

—Mr. B. P. Shillaber, better known as "Mrs. Partington," has prepared several lectures, which he proposes to deliver throughout the country next winter.

—Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, an early and prominent Abolitionist of Pennsylvania, and one of the signers of the anti-slavery "Declaration" of 1833, died a few days since at West Chester.

—The Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 toward the founding of a hospital, to which patients shall be admitted without regard to creed or color.

—Judge Robertson, of Kentucky, at whose deathbed Miss Cary was induced to sing a pathetic negro ballad, a few weeks ago, is now improving rapidly in health.

—Harvard College seeks to allure Prof. Barker away from Yale, by offering him greater compensation.

—Henry J. Raymond's son, who is studying law and employed at the New York *Times* newspaper at the same time, is in ill-health, and contemplating a two-year sea voyage.

—W. D. Walcott, of New York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., has added $10,000 to $30,000 previously given by himself and his father, for the endowment of the Presidency of Hamilton College. Mr. Walcott is a Trustee of the College, and a member of the Executive Committee.

—The New York *Tribune* says: "It is not correct, as has been stated, that Alice Cary was a member of the 'Church of the Strangers.'"

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Boston, on the 8th, the following summary of the business of the road, for the year ending December 31, was given by the new President, Mr. Thos. A. Scott:

The foregoing is exclusive of the business of the Land Department of the company, which may be summarized as follows:

"The company is entitled under the grants from government to 12,000,000 acres, after the deduction of land pre-empted before the passage of the act, from which deduct the total amount heretofore sold, 292,883 acres, leaving on hand as an assets 11,707,117 acres, which, at an average value of $2 per acre, being 20 per cent below the minimum government price for adjoining lands owned by it, should yield the gross sum of $23,394,234. So much, therefore, as may be required will be applied to the payment and redemption of the land grant bonds and the interest thereof, and the balance will go into the Treasury as received from time to time for the benefit of the shareholders."

The new Board of Directors elected were as follows: Oliver Ames, John Duff, Elisha Atkins, Oakes Ames, Gardner Dexter, E. H. Rollins, of Massachusetts; L. P. Morton, James Brooks, Sidney Dillon, Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thompson, of Pennsylvania; George M. Pullman, of Illinois; C. T. Bushnell, of Cincinnati; and G. M. Dodge, of Iowa.

The policy of the Treasury Department has undoubtedly interfered with the financial prosperity of the Union Pacific Road, and was the direct cause of Mr. Ames' personal embarrassments.

The fact that Colonel Scott had prepared a report of the business of the Union Pacific Road before he was elected, and read it at the election meeting in Boston, shows that his election was arranged beforehand.

In the local money market business was very dull to-day. The demand for money continues lighter than usual for this season of the year, and no department of trade seems to be much in want of bank accommodation. Merchants are collecting with good success in the country, and their deposits, as well as those of country banks, are steadily increasing.

Eastern exchange continues firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

The city of Cincinnati has just negotiated a loan of $186,000. The bonds are dated March 1, 1871, bear interest at 7 3-10 per cent, and have fifteen years to run.

—The Peninsular and Oriental (British) Steamship Company, running on the Suez route, have reduced their fares for cabin and steerage from Liverpool, thus:

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

The following were the receipts and shipments during the week ending March 11:

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 13 cars wheat; 25 cars corn; 8 cars oats; 3 cars rye. Total, 49 cars, or 20,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but very little business done, all the markets being unusually quiet.

The following report was read on 'Change from the committee consisting of G. W. Adams, E. Hempstead, and H. Spruance, in reference to the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal:

Private advices from Portage Entry to March 7 have been received at Detroit. The weather was very warm for the season, and the snow was melting rapidly.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

LATER.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—COTTON—Firmer.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—COTTON—Quiet.

MOBILE, March 13.—COTTON—Firm.

GALVESTON, March 13.—COTTON—Quiet.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE.

TOLEDO.

DETROIT.

LOUISVILLE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Private Matters.

Dr. Clark,

Dr. Bassett,

Private Consultations.

Dr. Townsend,

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

The Bridal Chamber.

Dr. Raphael

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIME-TABLE

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

FOREIGN.

The French Garrison Installed at Versailles.

Closing Session of the Black Sea Conference.

Satisfactory Settlement of the Questions at Issue.

Prospect of Another Revolution in Spain.

FRANCE.

FRENCH GARRISON AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, March 13.—Versailles has been evacuated by the Germans, and a French garrison has been installed in the city.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

A convention for the return of French prisoners in Germany has been signed at Ferrieres. Some are to return by sea from Bremen and Hamburg, while others will come overland.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

It has been ascertained that twenty German soldiers were killed and sixty injured by the accident at Proteaux, on the Northwestern Railroad.

RADICAL PLACARDS.

The Radicals have posted placards urging the army not to fight the people; but the appeal has been productive of no effect on the troops.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Six Radical papers have been suppressed by the authorities.

PARIS QUIET.

The city is now entirely quiet, and without signs of renewal of the recent agitation which is condemned by the entire press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.

SPAIN.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SWITZERLAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

WEST INDIES.

OHIO.

Burglar Sentenced—A Commotion Among Liquor-Dealers—New Railroad Depot at Cincinnati.

Telegraphic Summary.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of Edward L. Cleland.

The numerous friends of W. C. Cleland, Esq., General Passenger Agent in this city of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, will sympathize with him and his deeply afflicted family, in the sudden death of his son, Edward L. Cleland, which occurred a Peoria, yesterday morning, at about 4 o'clock. [illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

Miscellaneous.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The English Opera Troupe commenced its second last evening, at the Opera House, with the performance of "The Huguenots." [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

WISCONSIN.

A Sensational Week at the Capital—Charges of Bribery on the Chippewa Dells Bill—Investigation Progressing—Prominent Men Spotted—The Apportionment Bill—Miscellaneous Legislative Matters.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MADISON, March 13.

Sale of the Wolf River Boom Company's Property.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, March 13.—On Saturday afternoon all the real estate, personal property, and franchises of the Wolf River Boom Company were sold at bankruptcy sale, in McCourt's Hall, by S. B. Paige, assignee. [illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; [illegible]

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.

The following is the daily meteorological bulletin of the War Department for the benefit of commerce:

[illegible table]

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.—[illegible]

Probabilities.—[illegible]

Use No More Straw.

If you have been in the habit of using straw as a bed-filling you will never use it again after trying Prepared Corn Husks. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles. [illegible]

Champagne on Draught—Mr. Jacob [illegible]

The Chicago Carpet-Renovating Company [illegible]

Burnett's superior extracts of lemon, vanilla, &c. [illegible]

Lundborg's Cologne is the best Perfume in the world. [illegible]

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

Of the American Merchants' Union Express Company AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, Hats, Caps, etc., AT AUCTION, Wednesday, March 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, Linens, White Goods, Prints CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

AT AUCTION, On Thursday, March 16, at 9½ o'clock,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property on MICHIGAN-AV. THE ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE Of M. D. Gilman, Esq., No. 174 Michigan-av., to be sold AT AUCTION.

On Monday, March 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THAT ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE No. 174 Michigan-av., OWNED BY M. D. GILMAN, ESQ., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, On Monday, March 20.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JULIUS SPEYER, Auctioneer.

GOING, GOING, UNDER THE HAMMER [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME HOME of the Grand English Opera Combination

C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, only time of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Conductor, Mr. S. Behrens.

Wednesday—DER FREISCHUTZ.

Thursday—MARTHA.

Saturday Matinee—MARITANA.

Saturday Evening—IL TROVATORE.

ENTIRE CHANGE FOR SECOND WEEK.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

NECK AND NECK.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Versatile Comedian and Character Artist, JOSEPH MURPHY, In Fred. G. Maeder's Drama, of HELP.

Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Engagement of the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS In the grand historical drama entitled CAPTAIN KYD, or The Bold Buccaneer.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE MORE FAREWELL NILLSON CONCERT

GOOSEY GANDER

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Y. M. C. A. FARWELL HALL

WM. MORLEY PUNSHON

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,

John Wesley and His Times.

FREE EXHIBITION.

WEFT-THREAD KNITTING LOOM.

ARCADE HALL.

JOHN BRIGHT.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MARTIN, THE WIZARD.

UNIQUE CONCERT.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Hosiery, Notions, Caps, &c., And a fine line of UMBRELLAS,

AT AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 14, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

On Wednesday, March 15, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

AN ELEGANT LINE OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, BAL'S, AND CONG.

WOM'S, MISS.' AND CHILD.'S Serge, Gt., Gl., Cl., and Buff BAL'S, POLISH, AND CONG.

MEN'S, WOM'S AND MISSES' SLIPPERS.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Marble-front Residence, AT 562 WEST LAKE-ST., Opposite Union Park. AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

1 pair of Black Horses, 7 years old; 1 Carriage, 1 double Harness, Sleigh Robes and Blankets. Cost $2,000.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT EDDY'S HORSE MARKET

By HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

By HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

TO LEASE.

FOR SALE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

FINANCIAL.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The House Adjournment Resolution Tabled in the Senate.

The Senate Sure to Pass the Coal and Salt Duty Repeal Bills.

Mr. Sumner Presents a Memorial from Dominican Exiles.

A Ku-Klux Suppression Bill Agreed Upon in Republican Caucus.

A General Amnesty Bill Defeated in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMORIAL FROM DOMINICAN EXILES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Although deposed from the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Sumner does not think that he is thereby necessarily precluded from giving more or less attention to matters coming within its jurisdiction. To-day he presented a long memorial from certain exiled citizens of San Domingo, who had been driven from their houses by order of Baez, and who protested, in behalf of themselves and thousands of others who could not speak, against having their native country sold out at auction by a tyrant and a usurper, and was proceeding to read it, interpolating the matter in the petition frequently with observations of his own, when Mr. Sherman raised a point of order, that such petitions, coming from subjects of another government, could not be received in the Senate without setting aside its custom and usages. The Chair sustained this point, when Sumner took the ground that the petition was not yet before the Senate in such a way as to give Senators the right to raise objection. It would be plenty of time to take such course when he intimated for what particular object he had arisen. Thus far he had asked for no reference to a committee nor any action whatever at the hands of the Senate. He was merely explaining that certain extraordinary documents had been forwarded him, which were of great general interest, and the nature of which he wished to divulge for the benefit of his colleagues. Having thus put himself in a position where it was extremely puzzling to know whether it would be proper to object to his remarks or not, Mr. Sumner proceeded to make some very sharp remarks on annexation generally, when Mr. Morton got up and desired the Chair to inform him if he would be permitted to reply if the Massachusetts Senator was to be allowed to make a speech against annexation. The Vice President, thinking it high time to interfere, ruled Mr. Sumner out of order, and this little digression from the ordinary dull routine, which, while it lasted, caused intense amusement to the galleries, was stopped.

THE TARIFF REPEAL BILL.

The House bills abolishing the duties on salt, coal, tea, and coffee were reported to the Senate, to-day, and, immediately upon their reception, Mr. Trumbull moved a vote of concurrence in the coal and salt bills, and expressed the hope that they would not be referred to standing committees, as it was universally recognized that such reference would be but a mere matter of form, for which no necessity existed. The coal bill passed to a second reading, when Hamilton, of Maryland, interposed an objection, thus throwing it over for another day. Mr. Vickers, from the same State, took the same action with regard to the salt and tea and coffee bills. A careful estimate of the vote in the Senate demonstrates that both the coal and salt bills will pass by a decided majority.

THE KU-KLUX SUPPRESSION BILL.

The special joint committee of both houses, after a long session last night, finally agreed upon a Ku-Klux bill, which was reported to a caucus of Republican members of both houses to-day. The bill, as agreed upon by the committee, is very stringent, and embraces the leading features of Butler and Morton's bill, and comprises with the views of other committee members on various matters, such as declaring offenses, penalties, etc. All cases arising under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are to be tried exclusively in Federal Courts, the jurors thereof must take the iron-clad oath. [illegible]

THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held its first meeting to-day for the purpose of effecting an organization. When the members assembled, Cameron took occasion to refer to his elevation to the head of the committee, and expressed his gratification at the courtesy extended to him by his colleagues, and announced that he would continue to hold the position as long as his health would permit. There are now pending before the committee six or eight treaties with foreign governments, none of which, however, are of great importance, except that with the republic of Colombia regarding the Darien Canal. This involves some nice questions which need careful consideration.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee held its first session to-day, and took up for consideration several measures that passed the House at the last session, but failed to receive final action from the Senate. The bill authorizing National Banks to issue new bills in place of those mutilated and destroyed, which failed to pass the House at the last session, received favorable action, and Mr. Sherman was instructed to report the same to the Senate, which was done later in the day, when it passed.

SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

The card of Secretary Fish with regard to the connection between the displacement of Senator Sumner and the new negotiations with England, published in a New York paper, makes a specific denial of certain allegations, but the error of that paper's correspondent was as much in his way of putting the case as in regard to the facts themselves. The Secretary of State is doubtless perfectly right in the assertion that neither the English Minister nor any other foreign official proposed that Senator Sumner should be disgraced, and also in the protest against the insinuation that he himself would engage in any such intrigue with foreigners; but he does not deny, and probably will not, that gentlemen in diplomatic circles were early aware that an effort would be made to remove that Senator from the position he then held. It is also known that the plot was so well organized beforehand that, at Senator Chandler's party, last week Monday, the people were informed that the removal was an event certain to happen.

LATER—KU-KLUX BILL AGREED UPON.

The House caucus did not end until about 11 o'clock, when, after a long and exciting debate, the Caucus Committee bill was agreed to by a strong majority, and it will doubtless be introduced to-morrow on a call of States by some member from Maine, when Butler will move the previous question and endeavor to make some arrangement with the Democrats as to when the vote shall be taken. If the motion for the previous question is not seconded, there will be a debate lasting as long as the Democrats want to carry it on. [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW REVENUE STAMP.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the preparation of a new stamp of the denomination of 8 cents.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

THE GRADY MURDER CASE.

SUMNER OR COLFAX AS PRESIDENT.

NOMINATIONS.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]